WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1881.

Academy of Muste-Carmen. Abbey's Park Theates - Le Voyage on Sussen American Institute-Industrial Excitation Booth's the tr - Merchant of Ventre, 4s. B.J. a Open Hous — the Marcette France I's Museum - Dr. a two and 9th at. Doly's Theater - American Akenal Matures frand Opera House-Frees, the American. Matter Gr. nd C. ntrol t he tre: Yart-19

Gt. be D m. M. sec m-22 hovery. Bray right Matters Barriers Michael Strongt. Berlines Paverly's 18 to 51. Thent r—The Strategists. National Maverly's Sci. As. Thente —Out Science. 2 adison Squire Thenter—The Polisies. Metrop to a C stee-O iverte

New Theorem County : -Tox Major. St. adved Theorem -Tablesco. On Franci co. Toxico x -Broadway and Pivost. Thatia Theat e-Gestinger. U len Square Theate - Perget He Set. Wi door Theater - Baros Buddigh. Matte

Beginning Well.

We learn from the Times that the resignation of Mr. Tynen, First Assistant Postmaster-General, was compulsory. President ARTHUR called for it, and TYNER had no choice but to hand it in.

We congratulate Gen. ARTHUR on this timely and proper act. Although no evidence has yet been laid before the people to show that Mr. TYNER was directly concerned in the Star route frauds, it is certain that they could never have been consummated if proper vigilance had been exhibited by him. If BRADY is guilty, TYNER cannot be innocent.

It is true that a great political pressure has been exerted to secure the retention of this man. We congratulate Gen. ARTHUR on the manner in which he has met this pressure, and we trust he will continue until every dishonest and incompetent official is dismissed from the public service.

The Yorktown Anniversary.

One hundred years ago to-day Lord Corn-WALLIS, the commander of the British forces in Virginia, surrendered his army to Gen. Washington. The disaster completely discouraged the British Ministry, and although peace was not concluded until some time afterward, they abandoned from that hour the hope of conquering America. It is fitting that an event whose results were so momentous should be commemorated on this, its hundredth anniversary.

The honorable part assigned to the representatives of France is a grace ul and becoming feature of the present celebration. Fifty years ago they might have failed to receive the full measure of recognition to which they are entitled; but now, in the pienltude of national maturity and power, we can well afford to pay it. We are no longer tempted to exaggerate the exploits of our forefathers in their struggle for independence since the colossal war of the rebellion demonstrated the immensity of our fiscal resources and military energies. We can acknowledge loyally and frankly that the services rendered by the French to the cause of the colonies were simply indispensable.

We can now see and own the truth that our Revolutionary war, like the war of the rebellion, was not a contest determined either way by consummate strategy and transcendent feats of arms. It was essentially and emphatically a struggle of endurance. Its one heroic episode, ARNOLD's against Quebec, had an unhappy ending, and its one brilliant victory, the battle of Maratoga, brought about no immediate change in the position of the antagonists. It is true that BURGOYNE's surrender decided the Court of Versailles to assist the revolted colonies; but four years passed away, and the hopes raised by the French diance were still unfulfilled, and the prosever. With the summer of 1781 it may well have looked to most dispassionate observers quite as probable that the colonies would yield from sheer exhaustion as that Great Britain would relinquish in disgust the effort to put down the insurrection.

That the year which opened so doubtfully for the American cause brought with it the certainty of triumph, was due primarily and mainly to the sudden introduction of a new and potent factor in the strategic problem. The Continental forces under WASH-INGTON were no stronger than they had been a year before; indeed, owing to the financial straits of the colonies, the troops had been held together with extreme difficulty during the preceding winter. The small army of ROCHAMBEAU had wintered in Rhode Island, and thus far had been unable to render material assistance because the complete ascendancy of the British flag at sea made a concerted attack on CLINTON in New York impossible. All at once, in the latter days of August, the British lost the element of strength derived from naval superiority in American waters. Count DE GRASSE arrived in the Chesapeake with a fleet much more powerful in numbers and armament than that which the British Ad-

miral, Graves, could array against him. That DE GRASSE should have anchored in bhe Chesapeake, instead of in the outer harbor of New York, was unquestionably a disappointment to Washington, who had arranged with ROCHAMBEAU to besiege the army of Sir HENRY CLINTON by land, so Boon as its escape by sea should be cut off by the French ships. It was afterward affirmed by Rochambeau that he suggested to the French Admiral the divergence from the original plan. But be that as it may, the course taken by the latter compelled the American and French Generals to give up their designs upon New York, and to strike a blow in Virginia, if anywhere. DE GRASSE peremptorily refused to take his ships further northward, and gave notice, too, that he could remain but for a brief period in American waters. From that moment a concerted march against Conswallis was the one move open to Washington and ROCHAMBEAU.

DE GRASSE, however, had not been long In Hampton Roads when GRAVES came up with all the force he had been able to assemble. The fate of CORNWALLIS was really decided in the navai battle which presently took place off the mouth c! the peake, and in which the British Admiral, though not seriously damaged, acknowledged himself beaten by returning to New York. Could Graves have won one of those victories which British paval commanders. even when overmatched, were accustomed to gain over the French, the Yorktown campaign would indubitably have had a different termination. In short, it is to the sea fight, in which not a single colonial ship participated, and of which all the glory mainly indebted for the triumphant close nothing surprising or particularly creditamen, seconded by a fleet carrying 19.000 scamen, should have forced Conswallis,

WASHINGTON and ROCHAMBEAU were marched into Virginia, the completeness with which the plans of the allied comthe zeal and skill with which the siege was prosecuted, reflect honor on the abilities and conduct of the officers and men comprising the besieging force. We must bear in mind, however, that not only was the issue of the Yorktown campaign really determined by the naval victory of DE GRASSE, but that even to the land troops the Freuch contributed about one-half, in point of numbers, while their contingent must be deemed superior in efficiency, seeing that a part of the American soldiers were militia.

It is certain that the British Cabinet of that day were utterly disheartened by the surrender of Conswallis, and showed themselves unwilling to impose on the mother country further sacrifices for what seemed a hopeless undertaking. It is not pendence of the United States is ascribed to the happy termination of the Yorktown campaign. But now and henceforth let us recognize with entire candor how large a share was taken by French ships and French soldiers in the events whose truitful culmination is commemorated to-day.

Why Not Use Salt Water?

Several of our correspondents have lately suggested the advisability of utilizing the sait water which surrounds the city for the purpose of cleansing the streets and putting out fires. They have not, however, outline ! any plan for accomplishing the object, but have merely made the proposition in a mod-

est way, asking us whether it is feasible. The Econing Post, however, undertakes to show just how the salt water can be introduced, and for what exact purposes it could be used. Our wise contemporary would employ pumping engines, and obtain pressure by means of a stand pipe. Having got the water into the city, the Post would use i "for extinguishing fires, watering streets, cleansing sewers, running machinery, and performing other services for which fresh water is not absolutely required."

But why is it that the salt water of the East and North Rivers, so inexhaustible in quantity, has never been utilized for those purposes? Why is it that now, when we are threatened with a scarcity of fresh water which may be disastrous, no step is taken to obtain authority to carry out the plans of the Post, and the more modest suggestions of our correspondents?

In the first place, easy of accomplishment as the work seems, its cost would be very great. A duplicate set of water mains and hydrants all over the city would be rendered necessary, and these, with pumping stations and their necessories, would probably require an expense of ten or twelve millions of dollars. There are now nearly five hundred miles of mains on Manhattan I-land; and to be of real service for the purposes described, the salt water would need to be nearly as widely distributed as the Croton is now.

Again, the salt water would speedily corrode the east iron mains. This is shown by the rapid corrosion of pipes along the river front where salt water reaches them. Here we have a very serious practical objection, which, however, might possibly be obviated by the use of mains of some other material.

But the fire underwriters would protest vigorously against the use of salt water for putting out fires. It would be likely to do e much damage to merchandies as the

flames themselves. Moreover, the quantity of water used for streets is certainly not five per cent, of the total consumption. It is necessary that we fire, and the water supply should be so in this city Mr. STRAMAN'S renomination for ample that it could always be obtained at the moment and in all places; for, of course, along the line. And so it is all along the line. they first blaze out. On the average, however, the Fire Department is not the enormous consumer of water it may be supposed to be. If we have enough water and a great enough head of it to always satisfy the demands of business and manufacture, and meet every household requirement, we shall have enough to put out fires.

There is no necessity for more water for 'cleansing the sewers." Nearly the whole ninety-five million gallons a day sent into the city now runs through them, and all sewers constructed during the last twenty years are self-cleansing. That is, their section is such that a moderate flow keeps up sufficient velocity to carry the sewage and dirt with it. To run large volumes of salt water through them from the streets would simply add enormously to the existing difficulty of keeping them clean. The dirt would speedily fill up the silt basins, or the basins for receiving the deposit of mud from the running water.

The Post also wants the salt water for 'running machinery." But is it not absurd to pump up water by steam power to drive turbines or other water wheels? Why not

apply the steam at once? What is the "stand pipe" of which the Post talks? It is, indeed, nothing more than a small reservoir, so small that, in order to keep the salt water always available for fire, the pumping machinery must be constantly in operation. In case of accidents to the machinery, such as are always liable

to happen, there would be no water. In fine, what the city needs is more fresh water, and its place cannot be supplied by salt water, even though that can be drawn from a reservoir so vast and so inexhaustible as the Atlantic Ocean. Experience shows us that ninety-live millions of gallons a day, which is all the present Croton Aqueduct can bring us, is not enough for our wants. To get more, we must have a new aqueduct; and when that is built, and sufficient storage reservoirs provided, the whole question of our water supply, for domestic uses, for manufacturing purposes, for extinguishing fires and watering the streets, will have

been thoroughly solved. Even if the sea water was introduced, at a cost of many millions of dollars, householders would not be relieved from the inconveniences from which they now suffer. Even then the aqueduct would not bring us all the fresh water we require.

Why Not Call for the Testimony Also? Mr. Sherman has introduced into the Senate a resolution calling for the report of the committee which Secretary WINDOM appointed some time since to investigate certain abuses in the Treasury Department. This demand of Mr. SHERMAN'S is entirely appropriate. Public rumor has laid upon him the responsibility for these abuses. They occurred during his administration of the Treasury, and it has been asserted that belongs to the French fleet, that we are | after Mr. Winnom set the investigation on fact, his predecessor came in to stop it and of our Revolutionary contest. There was to protect from exposure a few favorites and satellites of his own. In the face of ble in the fact that a land force of 16.800 this rumor, Mr. Shrannan wisely called for the documents.

But why does he not at the same time call having at the utmost not more than 8,300 | for all the testimony on which the report of soldiers, to capitulate. No doubt the ra- the committee is based? The conclusions pidity with which the troops of of this committee will, of course, be intorest-

ing, but they must lose a considerable portion of their value if they are not accompanied by the evidence which the committee manders were concealed from CLINTON, and took, and on which they proceeded in making up their conclusions.

A Well-Deserved Honor.

The ability to say just the right thing in the right place is not so universal that a conspicuous instance of it can pass without notice. At the meeting of the bar of the Supreme Court in Washington on Monday, to pay respect to the memory of the late Justice CLIFFORD, Senator Davis of Illinois, who presided, opened the proceedings with the following well-considered remarks:

"The members of the bar have tome forether to perform the said duty of effering proper respect to the ment ory of the late Mr. Just on Narman Cuproun. It was my privilege to be associated with him on the beach for fit-tion years, and it was my pleasure to know him closely during all that time, in the relations of an unbroken per sonal friendship. He was a pure jurist, who, as the prowithout reason, therefore, that the inde- | meson know, was putent scrapaling faithful to every equipped in the science of the lew, a clear head and a wise judgment randy failed to carry him to sound conclusions; and, whatever they might be, the court and for accepted them always as the result of his honest con triot, he was eminent for devotion to tree institutions lenge respect and admiration. As a friend, he was stanch and sel-d nying. His public services and his pri-

These words are not only entirely suitable, but they have the added merit of avoiding all exaggeration on an occasion where the temptation to over statement is apt to be

too strong for the judgment of an orator. When Judge CLIFFORD was appointed to be a Justice of the Supreme Court in 1858, it was not believed, except, perhaps, by those who knew him most intimately, that he would prove himself competent for so responsible a post. He had not been known either as a great lawyer or a great logician, but rather as a thorongheolog politician of the Democratic school. No sooner had be taken his place on the bench, however, than he at once developed a resolute determination to fit himself for his new dignity, and to consult only the highest ideal of public duty in the discharge of his functions. His industry at this period was almost beyond estimation. He studied his cases as if his li o depended upon it, and in due time he became known as a wise, upright, faithful Judge, seeking only to do justice, and never overlooking or neglecting any point of investigation, however laborious it might be, which seemed to him essential to the right disposition of a case.

As a member of the Electoral Commission, Judge CLIFFORD had an opportunity of knowing the interior history of that memorable conspiracy against the Constitution and the people of the United States. It is to be hoped that he has let benind him a tull record of what he knew concerning this matter, and that it will presently be given to the public.

Advice to the Citizens of Brooklyn.

Support HENRY W. SLOCUM for Mayor. He is competent; he is honest; he is faithful. If the votes of well-meaning citizens are scattered among a number of candidates, all of them good men perhaps, a bad man may be elected because of such division. Those who vote for Gen. SLOCUM will not make any mistake.

Brotherly love continues in the Republican ranks. In Buffalo the Stalwart Mr. HUED. nominee for State S-nator, is openly opposed by the Half Breed Espress; in Oswego a Half Breed nephew of James Belden is running against Par Cullinan, Stalwart, for Assembly; in Rochester the Stalwarts belted a conextinguishing fires and for watering the | vention that nominated the Half Breed Pirrs for Senator; in Dutchess County a candidate should have a strong pressure in case of | instead, and decimes to run for the inter-office; Senator, which the Sin warts demand, causes

> As the total receipts of the Cleveland committee for a monument to President GARFIELD in that city, up to Monday noon, were \$7,200, it is quite possible that the committee may reduce their original proposition to expend \$200,000 on this monument. What with another GARFIELD monument enterprise in charge of the Army of the Cumberland, a GARFIELD Memorial Hospital asking subscriptions in Washington, and Mr. CYRUS W. FIELD'S fund for the GARFIELD family, already over \$360,000, it is not improbable that the Cleveland monument fund may not reach more than \$200,000.

> The Long Island Presbyterian Synod held its last meeting, previous to merging with the New York Synod, on Monday night. The Rev. T. DE WITT TALMAGE was there, and the members sang "Blest be the Tie that Binds" in a feeling manner; but the Rev. Dr. VAN DYKE and the Rev. Brother CROSBY were not present.

> The effort to crush the League in Ireland is still producing its natural fruits. Twentythree people in Limerick Hospital suffering from bayonet thrusts, the repeated repulse of the police in Dublin streets, and the hurrying of more regiments toward the cities where the fighting occurs show the nature of the daily conflicts.

That fine Maryland race horse, Crickmore, won another victory at Baltimore yesterday, where he cleverly captured the Dixia Stakes. It's a pity, from a New York standpoint, that his great rival. Him too, was not in condition to dispute that race with him. It would have been an event worth seeing, for the colts are both good ones. This seems to have been a bad year for the DWYER Brothers. They began the season with two racers deemed almost invincible, Luke Blackburn and Hindoo, and both have gone wrong. Horse racing has elements of uncertainty about it.

The Connecticut man has outdone himself and gone a step beyond the wooden nutmeg. His new invention is an imitation of the nickel five-cent piece in pasteboard. He made them as an innocent diversion, he avers, but in Cincinnati, it appears, Deacon Richard Smith's fellow citizens have been drooping them into the bob-tail car boxes. The Government has decided that the Connecticut man has carried the paper currency theory too far, and he has been suppressed.

have come to that some Chicago people have been declaring that Kino's balloon, instead of being lost, is kept purposely hidden, to aid the advertising purpose of the firm that sent if up. This, too, when the memory of the fate of Dox-ALDSON, in the Northwest, is so recent. Trading upon hopes and fears would certainly be poor business; but ballooning long since got to the end of its narrow limits, and must be helped by some new invention in order to keep itself from becoming more and more a catchpenny

The statistics of the September exports of lard, pork, tallow, and butter, as compared with those of the same month in 1880, are striking. Lard fell over five million pounds; pork from over eight million pounds to less than five and a haif; tallow fell over three and a half million pounds, or considerably over forty per cent.; butter from over five million pounds last year to less than two millions this year. Cheese held its own. In the four other products there was a gross falling off in exports of 14.387,669 pounds in thirty days, as compared with last

Jersey City tobacco factory, where also 200 men are thrown out. Oftener, a strike begins with the male hands, and the women are thrown out in consequence.

Mason, the artilleryman, who, after being put on guard to shield Guireau from violence, shot at his prisoner from economical motives, to save the country the trouble and expense of guarding and trying him, will probably be disgusted to learn that one of the first precautions taken by Guitgau's counsel has been to ask that the Government will pay the expenses o his client's witnesses, some of whom are to be brought to Washington from a long distance, Mason will perhaps be still more disgusted to flud the Judge, instead of rejecting this request replying that the Attorney-General had a fund for such purposes, and that he would write to him about it. The artilleryman's view would probably have been that the Judge ought to have shot Guithau in order to save this new trouble and expense; perhaps he would also have had the Judge threaten to shoot the witnesses if they demanded their mileago.

Thirty-four years after the death of Sir JOHN FRANKLIN comes further tidings from the ill-fated Arctic expedition. Capt. ADAMS of a Dundee whaling vessel has returned from a visit to the scene of the less of the Erebus and Terror, and brings the story of an Esquimau at whose father's house the last survivor of the expedition died. Perhaps, however, the 1331 the first workingmen's insurrection broke clearness of the Esquimau memory may be doubted.

The gales that have been sweeping across the Atlantic and retarding western bound steamships reached here last evening. The wind blew flercely, and howled dismally. If it only brings with it the rain so much needed and so long delayed, it will be a breeze of blessing in-

WAS ARTHUR OR CONKLING RIGHT? WASHINGTON, Oct. 17 .- President Arthur, like other Presidents, is not without his troubles in taking the first steps. Probably his

first plan was not a little frustrated by Mr. Conkling's refusal to take the leading place in the Cabinet. To Arthur's enomies, at least, how disappointing, how confounding is the fact that Conkiling refuses, not only to take a place in the Cabinet, but to accept any office under the Administration. He took the trouble to come all the way to Washington to convince President Arthur that it would be wiser not to have

him in the Cabinet. Nor was Arthur wholly convinced, though Conkling was resolute. The offer and the refusal of the first Cabinet position involved considerations of the first consequence to the new Alministration. It was Arthur's judgment that wisdom lay in the direction of bringing Conkling and himself into the nearest relations as the first step. This was what he was expected to do by his more immediate supporters and followers; it would disappoint no one; it would be the fulfilment of uni-

versal expectation. If to Mr. Conkling is awarded a reputation for statesmanship, to Gen. Arthur should be awarded equal reputation for a high order of

political wisdom. Has Mr. Conkling made a mistake? Has President Arthur thereby been placed at a disadvantage on the threshold of his Administration? Was the President or his friend the wiser of the two? We can't tell now,

THE PRESIDENT'S METHODS AND MAN-NERS.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17 .- Gen. Arthur has made a very favorable impression upon the public men of both parties with whom he has been brought in contact, and on so much of the general society of the capital as he has met under restricted circumstances. The pressure on him for place, preferment, and promotions in the army and mavy has been enormous day

and night. But the verdict is unqualified that he has seen and patiently heard all who approached him, with a frankuess and cordinity that surprised most of them, and without the least affectation of official consequence, while never forgetting what was due to his position. He has exhibited the happy faculty of satisfying applicants for office without making any pledges or justifying any expectations, except where his decision has been formed and could

be announced without embarrassment. All the indications and the experience thus far warrant the bollef that he will be popular with Congress, beyond any President for many years past, and that the White House, in its social aspects, will become, what it has not been for a long time, the centre of a cultured circle, with no sign of vulgar pretension, and no parade of offensive eccentricities, or of hypo-

with ho sign of valuar pretension, and no barade of offensive eccentricities, or of hypocritical cant.

If he should be as fortunate in his political policy as it is confidently expected he will be in his personal intersours, Gen. Arthur will be very apt to give the Kepubhean aspirants for the Presidency in 1884 much more trouble than they are now anterpating. If he has not already abandoned all idea about the third term, it will not take him long to discover, when once comfortably seated, that a first regular term has altractions difficult to resist.

Tyler, Fillmere, and Johnson all failed signally in the desire to succeed themselves, because they lacked the art to conceal a consuming ambition. The very effort to push it forward with indecent haste disguisted the country, and turned both parties against them. The future alone can tell whether Gen. Arthur has profiled by these lessons, which are so plain in their instruction.

Mr. Baine sets up as the political residuary

their instruction.

Mr. Binine sets up as the political residuary legated of Gen, Garrield, and he recently paraded the letter to him accepting the Department of State, as a claim upon the friends of the late. President for meir luture support. The actual value of the estate, the inheritance of which is thus assumed, remains to be ascertained. Demonstrations of sorrow over a crue, assessinction do not endure long. Even somere grief expends as force after the usual period of mourning, which in official life runs thirty days. Three years bence Mr. Blaine may not flad at to be a powerful element in a national

Gen. Arthur is not naturally a secretive man, Gon. Arthur is not naturally a secretive man, but the difficulties of the present struction competition to be discreet and to a certain extent reserved. Grant's former stience was boorism, simply because he did not know how to answer emiacrassing questions. Arthur's reticence is never offensive, or apparently competied, when it is necessary for detence against intrusion.

The cast of the Cabinet is made up, subject to revision in some respects. The formal offer of the Secretaryship of State to Mr. Freinghussen was not made as late as Friday last, but the subject has been informally ensidered through intermediaries. The President's nequantance with him personally is limited, but he holds close relations with members of Freingany-sen's family. Gen. Grant, Mr. Conking, Mr. Fish, and others in that category have urged Fish, and others in that category have urged his appointment, but Mr. Freninghuysen is be-lieved to prefer the Department of Justice, as

his appointment, but Mr. Frankhuysen is believed to prefer the Department of Justice, as being iose exacting socially.

Mr. Boutwell is very man to the President, and will represent New England. He, too, if his own wishes are consuited, would like to be Attorney-General, and so would Mr. Lincoln, and so would Mr. Howe, and, it is now said, so would Mr. Folger, who stands head and shoulders above them all as a purist of recognized distinction everywhere.

The great demand for the Department of Justice is easily explained by the direction with corporations to which the United States is a party. The information acquired in that position, and, inteed, the prestige of having occupied it, gives to any lawyer a great advantage professionally, after retiring to private life, which, of course, he may do at his own choosing.

Mr. Sargent is now on his way from California, expecting to go into the Navy or the Post Office Department, though preferring the former. The Cameron claim has selected a representative man. Father and som rushed to New York with all the speed of special trains to lay their case before the new Fresident is return from Yorktown. He will conter with certain Senatora during that excursion in regard to points still unsettled with more freedom than could be done in Washington.

For the Police Commissioners to Look At. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: This afternoon I witnessed the most brotal actions on the part of two solids officers—one No. 1.725 the number of the other net obtained. About half past 12 a crawd collected so the corner of Mulberry and Chatham streets watching the anties of some drunken women. Two o flower appeared on the scarce, and legan clothing to richis and lest. A gentleman waking by with his write and lest. A gentleman waking by with his write and intid received a svere blow upon the local trop 10ff, or 1,724. Turning, he briefly to appear matters, wholesty on the effect breaks clothing into agent matters. Moreover, the same greatment of 1 for mattel, indicated by the two leaders to uniform. The western that should have been agreated for dynamic conduct was been in Five hundred women on strike in a single the two leaders in unform have been arrested for discretis conduct was being the number of the first potter bores in the factory is a rare speciacle in or around New factory is a rare speciacle in Louissand's first, the matter should be looked into the matter should be looked into the indicate the matter should be looked in the matter should be looked in the matter should be looked in the m

SOCIALISM IN FRANCE,

The Origin, Growth, and Prospects of th French Woraingmen's Party.

PARIS, Sept. 21.-" The republic has everrthing in its favor," said the Due de Broglie one night in a salon of the Faubourg Saint-Germain; "the Prince Imperial is deal! The Comte de Chambord yet lives!" Doubtless the republic has everything in its favor; the recent elections showed how the Republican cause is continually gaining ground in the heart and mind of the nation. But the republic of the Septennate, the republic of Jules Grévy and Gambetta, is not the last word of progress. Behind this republic of the middle classes there existandent claims and bitter harreds that a careful observer cannot neglect. At the time of the return of the amnestied Communists last year I sketched out for The Sun the organization of the various groups of socialists, annerhists, and other revolutionary parties in France. At present I propose to describe briefly the origin and growth of a party that is gradually assuming a consistency that will enable it in future to become a political factor in France. This new party is the workingmen's party, the particularly our fer, or the new party, as it is called.

The new party demands these reforms without very much counting upon immediately obtaining them. The revolutionary workingmen say: "Ether we shall obtain these reforms of the most obtain them. If we do octain them, we shall be masters of the situation; we shall be masters of the situation; we shall not obtain them. If we do octain them, we shall be masters of the sciularity we shall obtain these reforms without bloodsned. If, on the continual transformation without bl main; "the Prince Imperial is dead! The Comte

become a political fastor in France. This new party is the workingmen's party, the party is the workingmen's party, the party is the workingmen's party, as it is called.

The principle on which this party is founded is that the interest of classes are not identical, a truth which the scientific examination of the history of the past has shown, and which the events of this contry have proclaimed. In 1331 the first workingmen's insurrection broke out at Lyons; from 1835 to 1842 the first workingmen's national movement—English Chartingmen's hadion in 1849 by the "Union Workingmen's Association," which comprised one hundred and seven societies. M. Dufaure was instrumental in twice breaking up the union and imprisoning the committees without indement. The empire and permanent of their condition. It has been the large the second of the strength of the stre

the Government to the proletarians in order to attempt, once more, to save France by a revolution. But the attempt was made in impossible conditions. Thiers and the beurgeoisie were victorious. During "the week of blood" the most shameful repression of modern times was consummated, and even after ten years the hatred of the Commune of 1871 had an important influence in this respect, that it marked the consicus entry of the wage workers into national politics, with the object of atosisting classes and substituting a system of social production for the system of capitalist production for the system of capitalist production for the system of capitalist production the exhibitions of Vienna and of Politadelphia, and by the workingmen's empresses, at Paris in 1876, at Lyons in 1878. This new Socialist party is essentially procedured in the exhibitions of the Communists of 1871. The new party has thrown aside the climation of 1871. The new party has thrown aside the climationed socialism, with its ideas of universal fraternity, for a secialism based upon the scentime study of history and of sociology. The members of the new party are, atmost without exception, many points they are at variance with the

exception, men of the present generation, and on many points they are at variance with the old radical Soundsts.

old radical Socialists.

Soon some exclusively Socialist journals came into existence, like the Egalid, the Socialisms Propressif, the Problems, the Rene Socialists, the Commune Libre, the Feliciation, These sucets revived in France the traditions of the International, and at the third National Workingmen's Congress, held at Marseilles in 1879. an immense majority proclaimed (1) the necessity, for the proletarist, of forming itselfate a distinct party; and (2) the necessity of do og away with the sainry system and o ixing the productive forces. The first of these declarations was carried into execution, of rather a beginning was made at Paris, in July 1880, by the Congres du Centre and rat theil at the Havre Congress in November o the same year. Last January the working the same year. Last January the working-men's party began to take serious political ac-tion in the municipal elections, and continued that action in the legislative elections last month. At the numerical elections the work-ing men candidates in Paris obtained in an 15, 000 votes, and in the provinces 45,000. At the 000 were exclusively revolutionary 8 appropriate to interneeine divisions and to the efforts of the radical Socialist party, which commands a large number of newspapers, while the workingmen - party has only one daily organ, the Chopea, and one weekly organ, the Problems. But the strength of the party lies in its clear and precise programme, thanks to which it really is a party, whereas the other Socialist and radical groups are factions that for the most part quarrel about personalities, Azain, the programme of the French Parti ourrier agrees in all essential points with the programmes of the Italian, Austrian, Swiss, Daries, Portuguese, and other Socialist parties.
They are all unanimous in making their object
the socialization of land and capital.
The name of workingmen's party has been
adopted to accentuate the class aims of the
party; it is the party of the workers as opposed

o the party of capitalists or bourgeois, as they are called by their opponents. In a recently published pamphlet, "Le Nouwean Parti," by one of the leading French So-cialists, Benoit Malon, will be found some very clear explanations of the meaning and aims of the new party and of the signification of many of the terms and phrases of which any of the terms and phrases of which any make use. By social revolution," ays Citizen Malon, "we mean social ansformation without determining whether out transformation shall be violent or not. voting ticket or by the gun according to cir-cumstances, cannot be accomplished, except by the proletariat organized as a class party. If the problem ourselves to partial reforms on political ground, and to a secondary role in the different middle-class parties, the economical organism, of which political society is only a reflection, would annihilate all our efforts. As long as the middle classes thompselvise have to face only a local and divided socialism, they will be solid as brass. That is why we oppose class to class, as has always been the class when there has been a question not of political revolutions, but of a social revolution."

The French Socialists are naturally insterialists. Modern socialism seeks after real happilists. s. Modern socialism seeks after real happi-se, and refuses to wait for a justice that will be its day in a future life about which it

ness, and refuses to walt for a justice that will have its day in a nature life about which it knows nothing cortain.

Without entering into the discussion of socialism, but used what is the programme of this particular manifestation of socialism embodied in the Parti ourrier. Most pendie who occupy themselves with the politics of France, confine their observations to the speeches and perceptions of M. Gambetta, or to the rise and fall of this or that Ministry. In current positics, social and economical questions are thrown into the background by noisy personalities; but it is precisely in such questions that the action of a party like the Parti oursier makes itself felt; and, however sight that action may be in the beginning, it ought not to be neclected. In the municipal and general elections, the workingmen's party has asserted itself. That fact is enough to justify the consideration of its aims and plans. The workingmen's party had that the emancipation of the workingmen can only be a tained through the socialization of the productive forces, or, as they put it, "by the return of the means of production to collectivity." This socialization is to be obtained by the action of the productive forces to much production to collectivity." This socialization is to be obtained by the action of the productive by voting and in economical matters by mutual productive in economical matters by mutual productive societies and strikes. At the Congress above in economical matters by mutual protection societies and strikes. At the Congress above mentioned a minimum programme was adopted for present purposes. The political programme contains the following items:

I Abultium of all laws on the press, on meetings and saccistions, and above all of the law against the As-orition international dos Travaillents, supersaion of sociation internationale des Travailleurs, super-saion of the fieres (official certificate), and of all the articles of the contest of the internetity of the moraman as com-pared with the master. pared with the master.

2 Supression of the budget of public worship and resuration to the nation of movimum property belongated to realism to the nation of movimum property belongated to relations corporations including all industrial and commercial anieses of those corporations.

3 General a comment of the people.

4 Top commune director of its administration and notice.

ENDROSCIA PROGNANCE

One day arest a week or legal prohibition for em-ters to make men work there that six days out of the e. Legal reduction of the day's work for admix to the area Children maker 14 and to work in private as my, and your 14 to 15, reduction of the day's work 2 Local minimum of salaries determined, each year,

the succession of the charge of accepts, represented by the stream of the examination of accepts, represented by the stream of the provide for the agrid and disabled. The proposed for the agrid and disabled the proposed for the agrid and disabled. napression of all interference of employers in the narration of working men's benevolent and mutual clettes. Ac. T Responsibility of masters, in case of accidents, to be guaranteed by a deposit made by the employer proportionate to the number of workmen employed, and to the dancer that the injustry presents. 8. Intervention portionate to the number of workmen employed, and to the dancer that the industry presents.

R. Intervention of the workmen in the special resula-tions of workshops; suppression of the right of fining sourced by the masters.

9. Revision of all contracts which have alienated pub-lic property finisks, railways, mines, &c.).

10. Aboltion of all indirect taxes and transformation of all direct taxes into a progressive tax on incomes ex-ceeding 3130 france. Suppression of collate at infec-tioned, and of direct inheritances exceeding 20,000 trance.

The new party demands these reforms with

AT WORK IN ALBANY. The Democratic State Campuign Begun Under

ALBANY, Oct. 18 .- This is the Peul political centre of the State, and the Democrats have shown sense in making Albany their headquarters. Representative Democrats who have come here since the committee tegan work, express themselves invariably in approval of the change of base. There will be, or perhaps has been, a number of efficient branch lines thrown out from the Albany hub, radiating in a baif circle from the Hudson around westward to Buffalo and thence northward to Ogdensburg. The whole thing will be systematized as never be fore, and that mysterious quality "organization" invoked to the utmost. Everybody around the headquarters, or whoever comes in from the interior to report, is full of enthusiasm and confidence. Albany has not seen a doubt-

ful Democrat this autumb. This is to be essentially an interior campaign. The move to Albany shows that. The signs multiply that 1874 is to serve as a model, and not any of the more recent canvasses. In that year the Democrats carried twenty-seven of the sixty counties in the State. Some of the figures are surprising in the light of recent events. ates abanined 18,281 votes in Paris, and Dutchess, for example, gave 3,400 majority to the Democratic State ticket. Last fall she gave Garfield 2,570 majority, and elected two Assemblymen by majorities of 1.845 and 1.134 reseminymen by majorities of 1.845 and 1.134 respectively. Monroe gave Triden in 74 a majority of 303. Last year she went Republican by 3.369, electing all three Republican Assemblymen. Erie, too, gave 546 Democratic majority five years ago, and 3.351 to Garfield last year. Some of the small counties furnish an equally remarkable showing. Dix loss Warren county by 66, and only carried Tompkins by 40. Garfield and a majority of 1.652 in the two.

The disposition toward clean, new men and straightforward political dealing is just as strong in these thinking sections now as it was strong in these thinking sections now as it was

straightforward positical dealing is just as strong in these thinking sections now as it was in 1874, and faith in the intentions of the Republican leaders is, if anything, a triffeweaker than then. It is to these sections that the major part of the committee's work is to be directed. There will be persistent take upon topics of State interest—upon the canals, the railroads, local self-government, monopolies, and so on. An economic campaign is, in this State at least, the Democracy's stronghold. There the record is in favor of the Democracs, and it is wisdom for them to make the nosts of it.

Democratic politicians from various parts of the State report a general tendency to contrast the personality of the two State tickets. The in-

the personality of the two State tiegets. The in-tention to cut Husted for State Treasurer fluds tention to cut flusted for State Treasurer fluds expression everywhere, to judge from the stories brought in. The fact that he and Senator bavenport worked to pass a bill calculated to drive the benevolent mutual insurance companies out of existence—a bill charged jointly against the Insurance Department and the great insurance companies—is being talked of much through the State. These benevolent organizations are immensely strong, and if their anier is intelligently directed against these

ganizations are immensely strong, and if their anger is intelligently directed against these men, who threatened their investment, the result will be disastrons.

General satisfaction at the Convention's decision upon the Tammany question is reflected from the country by visitors here. Had any other course been adopted, it would have been impossible to get out the Democratic vote. The hardst Democratic Legislature may be neutralized by faction divisions in New York etty. From present indications and close figures, the 92 Assemblymen outside of New York and kings will comprise at least 42 Democrats—giving every reasonably doubted the district to the Republicans. Of the 36 from New York and Kings, 24 mist be Democratic to make a majerity. If through the rivairies of organizations that number is not forthcoming and the Assembly is lost, there will be blood on the bucolic moon.

The Church and the Pour.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SITE A com plaint was made by a writer in Tue Scs, not long since that he was excinded, or at least not tayored with a seat in some of the New York courches, because of his homely garb. The churches indicated severally replied to those complaints, draying that any poor person was eve clad, were welcome, so that it became a question of veracity between the complainer and those complained of In your issue of the 17th a writer who signs himself "A Jersey Heathen" religrates the charge, and boldly affirms that the Christianity of the present day is a fraud. that "hyporrise, deceit, duplicity, and self-shoes are the casential elements that go to make up the compound the mission churches established for the special benefit We are perfectly willing that the wetter should sign him self a heathen, as well as the Ban who described read continent to obtain the state against the neighbor.
Thou shall not bear false witness against the neighbor.
A Jegger Cunistias.

Harper's Magazine for November will be found most armitic and interesting. Progress is any branch of art is nowhere more marked than in the increased beauty of its illustrations. It is also full of attractive and valuable reading matter.

to register to day. The Boards at from Surfacek in the but the heat mean or a main to just us morning until 9 relock in the avenue. So one ought to much be a literal to see a surface of the second o

SUNBEAMS.

-Consumption has been cured in Germany with creosote associated with balsam of toru.

-Webster was an resthete, because he cu-

nustastically says in his dictionary that the vers stienk " is to utter.

perfected of food into Great Britain at present - ferry per cent, of the total imports of the country.

-A short time ago the family of Maihat Pasha at Smyrna applied to the Porte for permission is join him in his exile. No notice was taken of the request. -Three archpriests of a sect of Grook disenters have been re eased by order of the Cast from a eister where they lend been imprisoned since is a

-Has the great American traged; come at last? The actor McCinhough boughts new to reduce Saturday, written by Henry Guy Carletan, we ad Calcome's dramatists, and called " Memony," or well like a mly the great Egyptian tracedy? -In the forty-four years during which

Queen Victoria has occupied the English three the less spent about twelve days in Ireland. These terms adays represent the time occupied by two visits, the last of which took place twenty years and -The Commission appointed to imquira-

into the transport and commissariat operation direct the Aughan campaign have discovered a vasta view of britisty and corruption, and several influential native bankers have been arrested in Imita. -The French Minister of War has just effected a minor reform to secure the reads identification of soldiers who may be wounded or killed on to be d of

battle. For this purpose every man will in hit on wear a metal plate suspended from the neck -The latest proposal for the erection of a statue comes from Aq its, the ancient Amiterium. A committee has been formed to raise a statue to Sa

about thirty years before the Christian era. -The Zoölogical Garden at Moscow is said to be in possession of a horse without hair. It was won horse's skin is red, and his points are said to be almirable. He is, however, very sensitive to the cold, and has to be kept warm by thick woulden cloths.

-Mrs. Barter of Mount Vernon, Ind., says it is foolish to try with gloves on to shoot a man. aim at Mr. Wertz would have been deally, she brinks, if she had been bare handed. As it was the bullet missed him, and it may be five years before she wall get -"The Legion of Honor" is a play fa-

miliar in this country, and " Honor" has lately been produced in London. This similarity does not end with the titles, but any controversy between the respective claim-ants to authorship has been prevented by a timely discovery of the French original from which both merely

-At the International Literary Congress in Vienna M. Ratisbonne reserved to the case of the Rus ian novelist Tchernitchews.i. who has been exited in Siberia for eighteen years past, and pleaded for his release. It is now announced that the Czar has taken the matter into consideration, and the unfortunate author will probably shortly receive a free pardon. -In Brazil some experiments have been

tried by M. de Lacerda, showing that permangulate of potash is an almost certain antidote for the bits of snakes. M. de Locerda has not as yet tried its efficiency on himself, but in the case of thirty dogs on whom he exerimented only two died under exceptional circum tances, and all whom he did not treat with the injection of permanganate of potash died in the usual way -On its way from Senegal the whole of the crew of the English steamer Edgar, except the Captain

and his wie and the mate, were stricken with sixness, so that they could take no part in the navigation of the vesset. The Captain suggested to his wife to lake the post of "the man at the wheel," while he him off and the mate acted as cogmeman and fireman. The three rought the vessel safe from the west coast of Africa to the European continent
—Sir Savilo Crossley, now on a visit to is country, is son of the late Sir Francia, who emely reated the great carpet firm at Hailons, for whom, a

hat could be done for a great manufacturing cont c. and the men therein employed, the Crossleys have done. Su Savile, who is only 24, onns Somerleyton, prisonell, the plendid seat once belonging to a very ancient lamily and at one time possessed by Sir Mort a Pety, -At the Milan Exhibition, among the intless creations of art and industry, a small pile of solid golden dice, five in number, and constituting the chief prizes of the Ita ian National Lottery for the preent year, proved the greatest at raction of the whole

how. These dice, varying in value between \$20 rd and

of its weight and value, an of the lottery tieset owned by winner, as well as the arms of Milan city -Great Britain has never sent us a Miniser of more distinguished lineage than the Hau Lione marriage the Sackvilles became possessed of the Knole. one of the ha f dozen large-thouses in England off venerable and most recture-spec aspect, this immensional

other extravagances, a solid sliver bath, is both and at worth many thousand pounds, -The cholera is spreading in the East and dvancing toward Europe. It has already made can eiderable ravages at Aden, and has reached there where the Mussulmans are imploring their Prophet Two other epidemics attract serious attention. The try is the yellow fever in Senegal, where the number of vic time has been great, and the second diplethers, which has lilled more people in the south of Russia than any other epidemic, not excepting the plague. It has prevalled there since 1872. In Bessarabia, 15 9 out of 36,000 persons who were attacked have accombed to it

Out of 46.0 O cases, 10.000 ended fatally, and in Naarkoff.

ut of 29,000 cases there have been 17,000 feath. -Last month there were stational in ferland and the Channel Islands eleven recinints e cavalry, forty-one battalions of infantry, eleven batte field and garrison artillery, and twenty two companie of Royal Engineers. In Scotland the total establishment is represented by only one reciment of ravalry two battalions of infantry, as many batteries of actillers and a company of Royal Engineers, while it is still decimed necessary to maintain in Ireland six organizate of cavalry, twenty five buttalious of infantry, three but rice of Royal Horse Artiflery, eight batterges of field ind parrison artiflery, and three companies of Royal

Engineers or about \$5,000 men -Bob Oblenis, a character of note in St. Louis, is dead. His father was a blue Presbyterian min-ister, his wife was from a wealthy and respected bundy. and his own c poluct was above reproach until he was about forty. Then he killed an enemy in a street engointer, and was sent to a pendontiary for twenty wars. He wife bought a residence directly across the way from the Governor after Governor to obtain a pardon, and the seventh granted one. But Oblenia did not refer to respectabilities. He became a gambler, and a businest gamblers, exerting a considerable political authorice 2

soon after becoming a seveningly deviest Christian units is maintained in the latest number by an amount sketch emitted "A Fix of Ported." It is the story of M attempt to secure the adoption in "Brills island in the South Parific, of a law, "The Fixe / Period person should be gently but out of the world. Gently veins are to be opened, "while the departing to should under the influence of our phine, he gently of the es-within a way in bath." The theory is that, by the about tion of the miscries, wealiness, and imbeculty of clust by the prearranged ceasing to live of those who would otherwise become old, much suffering would be avoided

-This city is no longer regarded as necessarrly the starting point for theatrical ventures in kinetica. Dumas's new play. The Princess of Hallat's making a great hit in Philadelphia, and Burn wife Column: "is equally successful in Hoston, where the GS bert and Sullivan operas, "Patience" and "Patience". were first played on this side of the water, and wild Rossi is beginning his tour. Formerly a cun to New York was considered re-cuttal to a favorable mirelardic elsewhere, but within a few years this view his bed greatly modified. Unless the metropolital on the same mistakatele, and at a theatre of national reputation some of the travelling managers use logic calr. New York newspapers so bragenly that come works

-In the London City Press we road: " That uther of 'Rome, Sweet Home, T. H. Pasine a rest !genial-hearted man, was walking with a fraunt in Lin don, and, poneting to one of the most extended he at to Mariair, he said. "Hader those winds of concession own. Many a might sound I wrote threat minds, the seemed out of my nourt by absolute want or a local have I present and remarked no tax becaute, and board a the depth of a disc cost London white, acrises the depth of a disc cost London white, acrises thome, Second Home, white I the action of them. rathicads to me off the county of the ob-Instead of training with a had outd, use Dr. Javan's Expectorant, which will toosen the phieces, suidon in-flammation, and certainly any your lungs and throat much dangerous wear and text. -42c.